Glossary

All paint	Painting of complete surface.
Air blow	Using compressed air to blow away dust and debris.
Block paint	Painting a section only, such as a door.
Clear paint (clear coat)	Clear paint without dye (pigment).
Double coat	Application of two paint coats.
Dry coat	Paint which left the spray gun and dried partially before it reached the surface, thereby making the painted surface rough. Dry coating is caused by too little paint being fed, too high an air pressure, too much distance between the painted surface and the gun, or moving the gun too fast.
Dry film	Paint which has dried completely.
Dust coat	Paint is applied thinner than a dry coat. Painted surface becomes rough.
ED painting	Electrostatic discharge painting.
Enamel	Finishing paint pigmented with dye.
Featheredging	Smoothing off the edges of painted surfaces.
Flash off	Evaporation of the paint solvent. (Flash off time is the period between paint coat applications.)
Ford cup	A type of viscosity meter .
Gun stroke	Movement of the paint gun.
Hardener	Hardening agent of two-liquid type paint or fillers. Polycyanates and oxides are used for hardeners.
Heat-hardening acrylic resin paint	Composed of acrylic resin and meramine resin, and hardened (forms a paint film) by baking.

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Glossary
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Lacquer	A type of paint that uses cellulose nitrate or other chemicals, and which dries by evaporation of its solvent agent.
Meramine resin	Used as component for aminoalkyd resin paint and heat-hardening acrylic resin paint.
Metallic-base paint	Paint with aluminum powder for metallic tone.
Mist coat	Painting for fade-in sections. A small amount of paint may be dissolved with slow-evaporating thinner, or thinner alone may be applied with low pressure. 150-200 kPa (1.5-2.0 kgf/cm^2, 21.3-28.4 psi)
Mixing scale	Color mixing device.
Overlap	Blending of spray patterns.
Overspray	Spraying other than the area that needs painting.
Paddle	A tool to mix paint.
Paint dust	Dust of paint formed by spraying.
Paper dispenser	A paper posting device (masker) that combines tape and paper.
Scrapes	Traces of scratches.
Scuffing	Particles on the painted surface are lightly polished with fine emery paper (#600 or over).
Set (setting)	Evaporation time of solvent in the paint, before drying the layer forcefully or by baking. (May be considered the same as flash-off time.)
Single coat-	Application of paint in single layer.
Spot paint	Painting of small section, such as for touch-up.
Undercoat	Undercoat paint (such as primer and surfacer). May be applied to lower section of car for noise prevention and rustproofing.

Wet coat	Paint is applied with an excess of solvent, thereby producing a painted surface that's smooth, glossy, and has a wet look.
Wet film	Paint which has not dried completely.
Wet on wet	Application of the next coat of paint before the preceding layer has dried completely.
Wool bonnet	Wool grinder for compound polishing.